FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Calls Meeting To Discuss Oil Price Hike A 1
Peru Proposes L.A. Monetary Fund Through LAFTA A 1
Briefs: Oil Workers Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

Parties Urge Videla To 'Modify' Economic Policy B 1
President Videla Delivers Anniversary Address B 1
PI Criticizes Delay in Treating Economic Problems B 4

BOLIVIA

Government Faces Widespread Labor, Student Protests C 1
Warning Against 'Subversive' Acts C 1
Minister Rejects Territory Exchange With Chile C 1
Padilla Reaffirms Goals of Government Program C 2
Briefs: FRG Projects; New Weekly; IDB Loan; Embezzlement of Funds C 3

BRAZIL

Steel Strike Losses Placed at $300-400 Million D 1

CHILE

Envoy Rejects Claims of Bolivian Foreign Minister E 1
Medical Findings Released on Lonquen Bodies E 1

PARAGUAY

Official Calls for More Trade With Argentina H 1
Briefs: New Moroccan Ambassador; Japanese Mission H 1

URUGUAY

Expert Terms OAS Obsolete, Suggests Europe Ties K 1
Briefs: FRG Loan; Salary Increases K 1

VENEZUELA

Official Calls for Government-to-Government Oil Deals L 1
Defense Minister on Arms Sent to Costa Rica L 1

MEXICO

Higher-Than-OPEC Prices for Oil To Be Charged M 1
Price Announcement M 1
PEMEX Director Discusses Company's Projects M 1

PANAMA

Commerce, Industry Minister Views Petroleum Crisis N 1
Envoy Comments on Suspension of U.S. Military Aid N 1
Panama To Use Abandoned Zone Educational Facilities N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Operation Checkmate Temporarily Suspended P 1
Carazo Comments on Venezuelan Arms Issue P 1

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rican Station Airs FARN Communique P 2
Sixth FARN Communique P 4

GUATEMALA

FAR To Carry Out 'Revolutionary Justice' Against Reaction P 6
Sandinist Refugees Depart for Stockholm P 6

HONDURAS

Government Spokesman Denies Antisubversive Axis Exists P 7

NICARAGUA

Sandinist Leader Announces Unification of Movement [Havana] P 7
Borge, Carrion Commentary [Havana] P 9
Violent Incidents Reported Throughout Country P 11
Somoza Discusses Violence, Foreign Opposition P 12
FSLN Calls Conservative Congressmen 'Traitors' P 13
Former National Guard Colonel Discusses Guard Situation P 13

CUBA

Visiting Polish Premier Attends Ground-Breaking Ceremony Q 1
First Invitation to Nonalined Summit Issued to Sri Lanka Q 1
Counterrevolutionary Terrorist Attacks on U.S. Cubans Noted Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

'Point of Origin' In Lome Convention Questioned S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 21 Mar]

GRENADA

Bishop Announces Portfolios of Cabinet Ministers S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 26 Mar]

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Manley USSR Visit Stirs Controversy S 2
Manley Statement S 2
PNP Support [Havana] S 2
DAILY GLEANER Criticism [27 Mar] S 3
NPM Questions Government on Status of Electoral Reform S 4
Government Offices Hit by Employee Sick-Out S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Defense Minister on Military Rule, Jarrin Case V 1

PERU

Constituent Assembly Protests Closing of Publications V 1

OLADE CALLS MEETING TO DISCUSS OIL PRICE HIKE

PA290328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 28 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has invited oil-importing countries in the region to discuss the oil price hike.

In a message to the ministers of foreign relations and energy of the 19 directly affected countries, OLADE calls for a meeting in which it also proposes to discuss the development and exploitation of indigenous sources of energy to replace or complement hydrocarbons.

Preliminary estimates prepared by OLADE indicate that three-fourths of the Latin American countries will import 650 million barrels of crude and refined oil this year at a cost of $9 billion, the price of their dependence on hydrocarbons.

PERU PROPOSES L.A. MONETARY FUNDS THROUGH LAFTA

PY291754 Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] The creation of a Latin American international monetary fund has been proposed. The proposal has just been made by the Peruvian finance minister.

The Bolivian foreign minister, Raul Botelho, who spoke at LAFTA headquarters, supported the Peruvian proposal. Minister Botelho was welcomed by the LAFTA Permanent Executive Committee and on this occasion Botelho referred to the integration policies advocated by LAFTA and to trade relations with Uruguay, indicating that efforts are being made to strengthen these trade relations.

At the end of the ceremony, this radio station interviewed the Peruvian ambassador to LAFTA, (Fernan Cisneros), who said:

[Begin recording] [(Cisneros)] This is a proposal submitted by Peruvian Economy Minister Javier Silva Rueta yesterday aimed at giving us some independence from the IMF, which is made up of money from the large industrialized countries which, when they have to grant loans, do not consider our needs and objectives, due perhaps to their different political and financial mentality.

[Question] From the point of view of capital, how is this fund going to be integrated?

[Answer] I have no idea. This has only been proposed yesterday, and there is nothing official yet, but if you are interested, I believe that in a few more days I will be in a position to provide you with more information.

BRIEFS

OIL WORKERS MEETING--Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--Oil workers from 10 countries have begun a meeting here to try to create an inter-American federation. Workers of the chemical, plastic and glass industries are also participating. The meeting was organized by the Chilean oil workers association with the participation of delegates from Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 26 Mar 79 PY]

PARTIES URGE VIDELA TO 'MODIFY' ECONOMIC POLICY

PY291407 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1159 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (NA)--Leaders of several traditional political parties have issued a statement saying that if the message to the nation, to be delivered tonight by President Jorge Rafael Videla, "is to be of use to the evolution of the Argentine nation" it should include "a proposal to modify the present economic plan which is destroying the economy by handing it over to foreign monopolies, while impoverishing the people by debasing their salaries and their living conditions.

The multiparty statement is signed by Deolindo Bittel (Justicialist), Vicente Solano Lima (Popular Conservative), Oscar Allende (Intransigent), Fernando Nadra (Communist), Victor Garcia Costa (Popular Socialist) and Simon Laraza (Unified Socialist).

The statement says President Videla's message should also include "an announcement re-activating political parties whose essential role in any kind of democratic restoration has been repeatedly recognized, and enforcement of the professional association to insure the normalization of the national organized labor movement."

The statement also demands "a specific government plan to enforce an effective political opening and dialog that will permit discussion of government and armed forces proposals in a constructive manner, thus helping all national sectors to achieve the rechanneling of Argentine democracy."

Furthermore, the statement demands "a specific answer regarding those who are detained either for an unjust reason, for no apparent reason, or for political reasons that do not justify a measure restricting a constitutional right."

The signatories note that "the result of this analysis must lead to the release of these individuals or to their being placed at the disposal of the proper judges, but all this should be done in addition to giving a serious and responsible official explanation to the people on the serious problem of the many missing persons and the full enforcement of the independence and respect of the judicial system."

The statement also recalls the words Pope John Paul II included in his encyclical "Redemptor Hominis," in which he states that "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and not in the hands of the authoritarian government."

PRESIDENT VIDELA DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

PY300210 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 79 PY

[Speech by President Jorge Rafael Videla on 3d anniversary of the national reorganization government, 29 March in Buenos Aires--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] At the outset of the national reorganization process 3 years ago, I warned the nation that a long and difficult road lay ahead of us. Today, after having gone along a decisive stretch of that road, this anniversary offers us an opportunity to take stock together of what we have done and the results obtained and also, of course, of what remains to be done.

The revamping of the economy has permitted us to radically transform a situation that was about to bring the production apparatus to a complete standstill and that was pushing the country toward complete decapitalization. The measures adopted, together with the effort made by all sectors, succeeded in bringing about an improvement of the situation that surprised even foreign observers. Not for nothing do we have today the largest monetary reserves ever in our history. Not by chance have we reached record figures in our foreign trade. Not by chance do we have one of the world's highest employement rates. And it is not fortuitous that our fiscal deficit has steadily decreased.

Our achievements in economic areas should not keep us from recognizing delays and deficiencies that weigh negatively and heavily on all sectors, particularly on those with the smallest resources. A high and worrisome inflation rate still persists, affecting businessmen and workers in different ways. In addition to the responsibility falling on the state for this situation there is the responsibility of those who refuse to strive and cooperate as much as the circumstances demand, of those who place their personal or sector interests above those of the community. The national government warns them: There will be no hesitation on the government's part to enforce measures that could be necessary to correct their negative behavior.

We are proud to proclaim, as many times as necessary, the independence of the judicial branch, strictly within the republican system of government, which is both our guide and our goal. This is a basic guarantee every citizen has to exerciese his legitimate rights and to comply with his duties. We must recognize, however, that despite the significant advancement achieved, we still have to meet some urgent requirements and aspirations in this field.

Our firm, coherent action in the domestic sector has had its logical consequences in the international sector. Argentina again has a clear presence in the world, and it has furthered its role in the regional framework. Without rhetoric, but with realism, gradually developing specific actions, we have been able to overcome both our erratic situation and our isolation. The country has projected itself abroad organically and homogeneously. All the people have supported each decision. The solution of difficult conflicts shows that our foreign policy is consistent and that is objectives are clear.

We Argentines cannot overlook the encouragement and stimuli posed by the hopes for transformation and change which are now a reality and which are indicative of our future success. But it should be made clear once again that this success will not depend entirely on the government, which devotes and commits all its efforts, but also on the responsible attitude of solidarity of each citizen and sector of our society.
This attitude should not, of course, be like those reflected by biased announcements of crisis, because the one thing which cannot be questioned now is the force, coherence and cohesion of the process now underway--a force which is not based on arbitrariness or on coercive powers, but on the moral authority and sincerity of our behavior and procedures; a force based on understanding and legitimate dissent; a force in keeping with the solid unity of all Argentines who support general interests above personal or sectorial aspirations; a force which, instead of overpowering liberties and rights, reinforces and strengthens them.

Since we have assumed responsibility for both our right and wrong actions, every inconsistent criticism and baseless attack becomes meaningless. A power whose source is the armed institutions, which guarantee the steady continuity of the process above men and contingencies--with the force and authority steming from its power, the government reaffirms today its full decision to achieve the goals set on 24 March 1976, exercising its historic responsibility without dates or conditions.

Allow me to express a few ideas concerning the future and that are cause for legitimate concern among the Argentine people. We have said and repeated that the basic goal of the process is implementation of a truly pluralist democracy. To attain this we must first create certain conditions at all levels of public and private activity. A truly pluralist democracy requires a society united on the basis of fundamental agreements among its sectors--agreements concerning the role of the state, of the various sectors and of the citizens--agreements concerning the rules to guarantee the stability of the system and the responsibility of each of its members.

We want a true state of law in which the behavior of leaders and people would follow strictly preestablished rules; a state capable, in fact, of effectively and relentlessly protecting common good without becoming either all-encompassing or passive, a modern state both in essence and structure, a state at the service of freedom and human dignity. We want social sectors imbued with a sense of solidarity and a desire to overcome factional interests. We want citizens capable of assuming an active role in the nation's future--citizens willing to commit themselves to fulfillment of their duties and protection of their rights, without surrendering or deserting.

We also want the state, the sectors and the citizens to move in a moral atmosphere capable of reaffirming values such as honesty, work, culture, vocation for service, social solidarity and justice. Starting from this outline, which sums up the position of the armed forces--which is the position of the Argentine people--and faced with concrete current problems, the Argentine Government will not hesitate to make use of the means available to it to correct whatever distortions may crop up in any field of the nation's life.

It is a political decision of the national government to create a realistic and open economic system in which development will be the result of concrete decisions based on growth priorities; an economic system which will give rise to an increase of goods and services and which will assign a leading role to private enterprise, while guaranteeing full employment throughout the nation to the Argentine man, whose capacity for work has been fully proven.

With regard to labor relations, we will pass and implement laws that will allow true union representation and will reaffirm the true rights and duties of the unions without interference by alien interests. I want to make it very clear that while these laws will properly channel union activities, the government will, in due time, issue the appropriate legal framework to guide the activities of refurbished political organizations, because these are inalienable factors within a democratic society. One of our main concerns is the strengthening of justice and the full validity of the legal system, because we fervently believe in the law as the set of conditions under which the freedom of each and every person can and must coexist with the freedom of all.

Even though we have reasserted our presence at the regional and international levels, we will improve this success by attaining a significant role in all forums and levels of international politics--a role that will stem from our best traditions and that will ratify our desire for integration with countries of common origin and futures; a role that will reaffirm our legitimate claim to sovereignty and that will commit us to its inalienable defense, a great role, such as was conceived by our forefathers.

Argentines, we have left that difficult period behind, and now order has been reestablished and peace has been achieved. We now begin a new period in which we must consolidate our gains, correct our mistakes and move resolutely forward, reaching out for new and well-defined objectives. This will not be a less difficult period, and the free and creative capacity of the Argentine people will be permanently put to the test. And because this new period represents a challenge, we must rise to it.

During the period that begins now, we will have to give a profound political content to the national reorganization process. And the armed forces will do this by presenting, in due time, a proposal imbued with motivations--a proposal that will be amenable to improvement through a constructive dialog; a proposal allowing for the participation of Argentines of goodwill with the sole requirement of honesty, ability and representation.

If we proceed this way, we will have an open road to a unification of civilians and the military as the indispensable first step for national unification. Only this way, in peace, unity and freedom, will we be able to move toward the ultimate objective, which is to reinstate in due time a truly modern, pluralist, strong and stable democracy.

PI CRITICIZES DELAY IN TREATING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY291417 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1151 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (NA)--The Intransigent Party (PI) said it is necessary to avoid falling into the trap of admitting that we do not have institutional problems or that these problems are minor and should only be dealt with after the economic problems have been resolved.

"Admitting this would mean supporting the dangerous theory that dealing with economic matters is incompatible with the exercise of democracy and that economic matters can only be dealt with effectively by de facto government." The declaration was released by PI's president, Oscar Allende, last night.

According to the document, this concept "denies popular participation, restricts freedom, abolishes essential rights and prohibits political and union activity under the pretext that the appropriate environment for reorganizing the nation will be obtained in this manner." It also states: "What is really achieved through this concept is that the state becomes arbitrary and the authority of one sector over the entire nation is extablished."

It points out that through this concept "it aims to become a guardian, run by a selected group, as a necessary requirement to overcome the crisis," and adds that "no society can provide partial solutions and avoid the whole problem." According to the PI, "It is not worthwhile to get into a detailed analysis of situations or to overwhelm people with statistics as proof," or to "make judgments about the guilt or responsibility of those who participated in a process where everyone was guilty."

GOVERNMENT FACES WIDESPREAD LABOR, STUDENT PROTESTS

PY291151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0115 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 28 Mar (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today was facing pressure from various labor sectors that are demanding salary hikes and threatening strikes and other measures. At the same time, a conflict unleashed at the only Catholic university in the country led today to the indefinite closing of that institution. In the meantime, students at eight Bolivian state universities ended a 24-hour strike.

Approximately 30,000 factory workers were inactive today on the second day of a 48-hour strike ordered yesterday in demand of salary hikes for the sector. This strike, which will end tomorrow morning, has paralyzed hundreds of plants and factories in the main cities, causing economic losses still to be assessed by the government.

In the meantime, the labor and labor development minister was making efforts today to prevent another 24-hour strike that will close banks all over the country tomorrow. The bank employees asked the military government for an increase in monthly salaries after the employers rejected their request.

This succession of strikes and strike threats is the worst the military government has been forced to deal with since its installation last 24 November. After 7 years of banned union freedoms during former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' administration (1971-1978), labor protests have begun in the main cities. Recently industrial and construction workers held major demonstrations in La Paz demanding higher pay.

General Padilla's government is trying to mediate in the conflicts, but several government officials indicated that it is impossible to meet demands for better salaries due to the critical economic situation in the country.

Warning Against 'Subversive' Acts

PY291156 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0236 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Mar (TELAM-EFE)--The Bolivian military junta reported tonight "events of a subversive nature that seriously compromise the normal development of the country's constitutionalization process." The report was released in a short communique issued by the General Press and Information Secretariat and presented later at an impromptu meeting of ministers at which the climate of agitation by some workers and students sectors was studied.

The government headed by Gen David Padilla warned tonight that it will maintain "a serene but strong position" to guarantee the democratization process and normality.

Gen Victor Castillo, commander in chief of the armed forces, reported tonight that some incidents had taken place within the armed forces, but he did not specify the kinds of incidents.

MINISTER REJECTS TERRITORY EXCHANGE WITH CHILE

PY291647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1430 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 29 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonsalves asserted here that Bolivia will not resume diplomatic relations with Chile until there are real conditions for truly acceptable negotiations regarding a Bolivian outlet to the sea.

Shortly before leaving Uruguay, the minister told the press: Future negotiations between Bolivia and Chile cannot involve any kind of territorial exchange, because that country already has 158,000 sq km it took from us.

Botelho Gonsalves yesterday had talks with Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi, whom he invited to participate in a meeting to be held by the Economic Commission for Latin America in Bolivia next month, and also with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez.

PADILLA REAFFIRMS GOALS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PY292120 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Speech by Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the military government junta, from La Paz government palace--presumably recorded]

[Text] Bolivian people: When the military junta took over the government of the nation 4 months ago with the full support of the armed forces and all citizens, it warded off a rapid process of political breakdown whose results would have seriously endangered the very life of Bolivia. On 24 November of last year we assumed the responsibility of forming a military government junta whose main objective is to make a reality of the noble vision of constitutionalizing the country according to a highly [word indistinct] juridical pattern, in a civilized atmosphere, but not as a product of short-lived enthusiasm or temporary improvisation.

[Words indistinct] in content and form in a spirit of reality and an interpretation of a national demand, a genuine desire of the people and their institutions who, in the economic and political mismanagement and egoistic and sectarian maneuvers, saw with anguish the frustrating of the most sacred of rights--that of electing their rulers and making the powers of the state sovereign on the basis of popular will.

Many skeptical people believed our government would be just another temporary rule and were cetain they would see another repetitive chapter in our agitated political life (?begun) with the promises and good intentions, and then, with the concrete reality of wielding power for power's sake, having no other intention than that of remaining in power at any cost.

Other interested sectors claimed our government's position reflected a variety of ideological tendencies and attitudes which would in the end lend themselves to political maneuvers that would thwart the goals we announced on the day we took over the government.

With 4 months of government behind us, the truth of our deeds and actions, the task we have carried out, and our behavior prove the seriousness of our leadership, the justice of our convictions and the strength of our desires. Bolivia is marching stanchly toward its constitutionalization, and the armed forces will guarantee this process as part of the fulfillment of their mission as guardians of the nation, not only [words indistinct] responsibility, but also [words indistinct] in the Bolivian people an attitude of respect and affection that has been lakking for a long time.

Bolivia is living in an atmosphere of peace and respect that it never has had in its history. No homes lament the enforced absence of their loved ones, freedom is not a myth, and law and order is the basis of the state structure and relations among people. The enemies of freedom, the disruptors of law, have no place within the government framework, and our strength comes not from force but from reason and the Christian faith that guides our behavior.

This bothers those who either cannot or do not want to live within the framework of the law, who have no respect for man or institution and who have therefore spread attitudes contrary to the principles of the military junta, which are supported by the nation's armed forces, in order to delay the electoral process, bog down the legal and institutional reorganization of the nation, and finally slide back into a situation of (?suffering), arrogance and disorder favorable to the collapse of the nation's civic and moral values. In the face of these attitudes, which reflect openly subversive goals, my government, interpreting the desire of the Bolivian people and the decision of the armed forces, must adopt a firm, calm attitude to defend the principles of the [words indistinct] institutionalization of the nation.

The time has come to declare clearly that one should not confuse freedom with license, respect with weakness. Those who are seeking to disrupt the country's moral activities with confused attitudes that ultimately result only in disorder and violence will be held liable for their behavior, because my government will enforce the law without hesitation or fear of any kind.

I want to declare to the Bolivian people that with the same determination and decision with which we took the reins of the nation in November, we will defend our government program because we are fully, strongly convinced that it will meet the people's demands and that it will be good for the fatherland. Bolivians, we will win victory for our beloved fatherland by assuming fully our share of responsibility at this momentous time in our history, inspiring each of our actions in the highest interests of Bolivia. And if necessary we will sacrifice ourselves to defend the fatherland, a foundation on which future generations may build the fatherland's greatness and our people's happiness.

BRIEFS

FRG PROJECTS--FRG Ambassador Johannes von Vacano visited Agriculture Minister Felix Villarroel to inform him that the FRG Government wishes to continue its aid projects in Bolivian rural areas. The aid consists of economic aid and technical assistance to the tune of about $25 million per year in irrigation projects, health care services, erosion prevention and other activities. Some projects are in the planning stage, others are in executions. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Mar 79 PY]

NEW WEEKLY--The first issue of the weekly tabloid AQUI will appear Saturday. The weekly's director is the priest (Luis Espinal), who indicated that his newspaper will be independent and courageous and will try to fill the information vacuum in the country. (Espinal) said it will be the voice of the silent masses. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Mar 79 PY]

IDB LOAN--A report received from Washington today indicated that the IDB has granted Bolivia a nonreimbursable loan of $430,000 to update the education system. (La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Mar 79 PY]

EMBEZZLEMENT OF FUNDS--The comptroller general's office is making a thorough investigation of the embezzlement of funds in the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB]. The report on its findings will be submitted to the state general prosecutor for indictment of the officials responsible for financial irregularities in the state enterprise. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Mar 79 PY]

STEEL STRIKE LOSSES PLACED AT $300-400 MILLION

PY291509 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The losses caused by the strike of the Sao Paulo metallurgical workers total $300-400 million. This report has been presented to the National Industrial Confederation by (Mario Carneiro), chairman of the National Auto Manufacturers Association [ANFAVEA].

(Carneiro) said this damage will equal Brazil's additional expenses from the latest petroleum price increase. The chairman of ANFAVEA also feels that the metallurgical industry will grow this year between 1 and 2 percent, and between 5 and 6 percent for industry as a whole. Stating that no one can be said to be a winner or loser in the strike in Sao Paulo, (Carneiro) added that to avoid new large losses it is essential to establish the basis for a future understanding, including amendment of the labor legislation regarding strike movements.

It has also been reported that approximately 200 workers in the ABC area who participated in the strike have been dismissed. According to the companies, these dismissals were implemented for just causes, thus violating the agreement signed among the metallurgical workers, the businessmen and the government. In Sao Bernardo alone, approximately 27 companies have dismissed workers. According to the report, the most serious cases were the [name indistinct] company, which dismissed 50 workers, and 81 more on Monday. In Santo Andre dozens of workers were also trying to reach the union building to report their dismissals. In view of these events, the labor minister is expected to go to Sao Paulo today.

Minister Murilo Macedo will have to explain the terms of the agreement to FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] and will also visit the regional labor headquarters to meet with the interventors of the ABC unions. The minister feels that the dismissals in the industries are not justified, because no worker or employee who participated in the strike must be dismissed for that reason, and no one is going to violate the agreement.

Some businessmen also stated yesterday that they will not pay the workers for the days they were on strike. They are also proposing a 55-percent wage increase, although negotiations have not yet formally begun.

Meanwhile, Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, has returned from Germany and the Netherlands. On learning that several ABC companies have been dismissing workers, he appealed to the industrialists, an appeal that those who are stronger respect the agreement. Saying that he had followed the Sao Paulo strike while abroad, the cardinal said those two countries had received with great surprise the news of police intervention against the strikers. He repeated what he said before leaving Sao Paulo, that although the strike is illegal, it is certainly just. He concluded his remarks by expressing his confidence in the labor minister, with whom he has maintained relations for many years because he is one of the advisers at the Catholic University.

ENVOY REJECTS CLAIMS OF BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY291723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 29 Mar (AFP)--Recent statements by Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho, who claimed an outlet to the sea for his country through Chilean territory, were dismissed here today as speculations lacking foundation. Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the OAS, stated in this connection that Chile does not recognize that claim. Daza pointed out that all Latin American borders are based on treaties and, mainly for the sake of continental stability, it is important that they not be revised.

Ambassador Daza stressed: Bolivia is committing a fundamental error in its assessment of our attitude, when we (Chile) offered it a solution. He added: Chile has said many times that Bolivia has no right to any Chilean territory. Daza concluded: We do not owe Bolivia anything, that is, there are no obligations on the part of Chile.

MEDICAL FINDINGS RELEASED ON LONQUEN BODIES

PY301147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Mar (LATIN)--The Institute of Forensic Medicine today submitted to Special Judge Adolfo Banados a complete report on the causes of death of the 15 persons whose bodies were found in November in a lime pit near Santiago.

The institute's director, Dr Claudio Molina, told the press that the 250-page document contains a detailed study, 100-percent accurate, of the age, sex, weight, physique, date and cause of death of each of the bodies found at Lonquen. He stressed that the team of experts that worked on the report for more than 3 months is satisfied with the results and that it will probably issue another report in the next few days, if Judge Banados requires it, expanding on the topics required by the investigation.

He made it clear that the delay in submitting the final document was due to the fact that a month ago, when it was presumed that everything had been concluded, some conflicting details emerged that determined that "the investigation had to virtually return to its starting point."

Judge Banados, who had been prohibited from reporting to the press on the progress of the case by the Supreme Court, today renewed his investigation of the case. The judge took this case in and in December after the Supreme Court had accepted a charge made by the Catholic Bishop, Enrique Alvear, regarding the discovery of bodies at the Lonquen mine. The judge, through depositions, was able to establish that the victims were peasants of Isla de Maipo, 5 km from the mine. Eleven of the bodies have been positively identified through examination of their clothes by relatives. The exact number of victims was established through examinations carried out by the Institute of Forensic Medicine, which released the details in an initial report at the end of February.

The judge also questioned 19 members of the Carabineros force of Isla de Maipo who had arrested 15 peasants in October 1973.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR MORE TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

PY290222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0035 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (LATIN)--Luis Ortiz Ramirez, Paraguayan under secretary for industry and trade, stated here today that trade between his country and Argentina "is insufficient" to meet Paraguayan needs. He expressed optimism, however, over the possibility of intensifying trade.

Ortiz Ramirez arrived here today heading a delegation of Paraguayan industrialists, businessmen and officials to attend a ceremony to be held in a few days in the port of Rosario, 350 km north of here on the Parana River, where Argentina has given a duty-free zone to Paraguay to channel its exports to the Atlantic Ocean.

Ortiz Ramirez regards this Argentine decision as "a very positive landmark in the cordial relations" between the two countries.

The port of Rosario offers the possibility for handling deep water vessels. In addition ot its connection with Paraguay by the Parana River, Rosario is linked to Paraguay by paved roads and railroads through the Argentine north.

Commenting on Argentine-Paraguayan trade, the Paraguayan official said, "The volume of our operations is in keeping with our possibilities, but even so, we Paraguayans are dissatisfied with the present levels."

BRIEFS

NEW MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR--In a ceremony held yesterday at Government House, President Alfredo Stroessner received the credentials of Abdellatif Khatib as new Moroccan ambassador to Paraguay. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Mar 79 p 8 PY]

JAPANESE MISSION--A mission of six Japanese experts arrived in Asuncion yesterday to carry out a feasibility study on an inventory of the forestwealth of the country's northern region in the area of San Pedro, Concepcion, Amambay and part of the Chaco. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 23 Mar 79 p 5 PY]

EXPERT TERMS OAS OBSOLETE, SUGGESTS EUROPE TIES

PY291732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 29 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Mar (AFP)--The unity of Latin America without the OAS or the United States, with a more dynamic LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] which should be leaning more on Europe was recommended today by Alejandro Vega Villegas, Uruguayan economist and member of the Council of State.

The former Uruguayan finance minister remarked to the press that the great powers have entered a stage of unification, and as a result the world is heading, if not into an era of pluralism, at least to an era of bipolarity, since neither of them has absolute superiority.

He noted that Latin America should take advantage of this situation to build an authentic unity, abandoning those institutions which are historically obsolete, such as the OAS.

It would be ideal, he added, to build an exclusively Latin American community without the participation of the United States, or the former British colonies or other Caribbean countries, with a political branch that would replace the OAS and an economic branch that would be a more dynamic LAFTA.

In other words, he said, a genuine common market similar to the European model, with a low trade tariff, so as not to grant excessive preference to internal products.

He said all this must also help achieve integration, encompassing a political process that would strengthen our countries and at the same time lead us closer to Europe.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN--The FRG will grant Uruguay a loan of DM18 million for development of small and medium industries. The FRG will also send experts on industrial financing and industrial planning. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 79 PY]

SALARY INCREASES--The government today promulgated a decree granting 8 and 9 percent salary increases for workers in the private sector, to go into effect on 1 September and 1 May, respectively. These increases will be added to the 10 percent increase granted to employees in both the public and private sectors as of 1 Febuary 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Mar 79 PY]

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT OIL DEALS

PA300001 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Luis Alfredo Delgado, national superintendent of cooperatives of the Venezuelan Development Ministry, has stated in the Dominican Republic that the Dominican Republic can obtain oil through government to government negotiations. Delgado said that there is a need for eliminating the control of intermediaries in the distribution of oil. He accused intermediaries of taking the biggest slice of this business.

The official said that as soon as OPEC decides to increase oil prices, intermediary transnationals immediately switch the weight of these increases to Latin American consumers. In addition, Delgado noted, the transnationals promote public campaigns accusing the oil-producing countries of being responsible for increases in the price of products.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMS SENT TO COSTA RICA

PA291818 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Ernesto Vegas report]

[Text] The U.S. Senate is completely free to ask for whatever investigations it deems necessary, Defense Minister Gen Fernando Paredes Bello said a few moments ago when asked about U.S. congressional charges of an alleged arms shipment from Venezuela to Costa Rica. Let us hear the defense minister's words:

[Begin Paredes Bello recording] We are a sovereign country and we are acting within the guidelines set forth by our laws.

[Question] Sir, how did those weapons arrive (?in) Costa Rica?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] this type of thing is kept secret. Besides, you should not forget that there is a firm called (Cavins), which is a military industry. It manufactures and markets various arms and ammunitions. Its legal status includes the authority to sell weapons or ammunition to friendly countries if all requirements are met.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I cannot say what type of weapons, but I have just told you that we have a firm that is authorized by law to sell weapons nationally and internationally.

[Question] (?Why) were a thousand rifles sold to Costa Rica?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that.

[Question] Sir, does that mean that the government did not send those weapons to Costa Rica but rather Costa Rica bought them from (Cavins)?

[Answer] I am speaking in general terms; I cannot be more specific.

[Question] Could it be that international treaties on the supply of weapons to another country are being violated?

[Answer] I reiterate that Venezuela is a sovereign country. It is subject to its own laws. [end recording]

HIGHER-THAN-OPEC PRICES FOR OIL TO BE CHARGED

PA291405 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Paulino Cardenas Cruz report]

[Text] Mexico will increase its oil prices on the international market beginning 1 April, Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano announced today. He said that it will be a substantial hike, higher than the OPEC countries' just announced 9-percent hike for crude. OPEC's price will be $14.54 per barrel. The PEMEX director did not reveal what the new price of Mexico's oil will be because it is being negotiated with our customers. He said that Mexico currently produces 1.5 million barrels a day and that international market prices are changed depending on supply and demand.

Diaz Serrano said that 60 million barrels a day is currently consumed throughout the world. OPEC supplied its customers with half that amount. He explained that Mexico is negotiating the sale of its oil for the next quarter, bearing in mind OPEC crude prices. Diaz Serrano reiterated that Mexico's oil price will be higher than OPEC's.

Price Announcement

PA291939 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, March 25 (AFP)--Mexico will raise the export price of its crude oil to 15.36 dollars a barrel as from next Sunday, compared to the present 14.1 dollars, it was announced here today. Jorge Diaz Serrano, general manager of the state oil company, PEMEX, said talks were underway with buyers of Mexican crude, including the United States and Japan. Mr Diaz Serrano noted that the new price would be slightly higher than the reference price of 14.54 dollars a barrel set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Colombian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jaime Bermudez meanwhile expressed the view here that the creation of a Latin American bloc of oil producing countries would be the only way for the sub-continent to take off economically. Such a grouping could be led by Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador, the biggest producers in the area, he said as he arrived on a visit here.

PEMEX DIRECTOR DISCUSSES COMPANY'S PROJECTS

PA291406 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Emma Galvan report]

[Text] Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director Jorge Diaz Serrano said today that in the past 24 months PEMEX has built 344 projects with an investment of 60 billion pesos to increase curde and natural gas output, particularly at the Chiapas and Tabasco deposits, which in 1978 permitted a 38-percent increase in oil production and a 64-percent increase in gas production. Diaz Serrano highlighted the importance of finishing the hydrocarbons condensation and fractioning plants [plantas fraccionadoras] Nos 1 and 2 in (Cactus), Chiapas. Their production will total 24,000 barrels a day each. He added that there are 6 gas condensation plants with a capacity of 200 million cubic feet a day. He also noted (?the expansion) of the Cadereyta refinery that will permit PEMEX to increase its refining capacity to 1.24 million barrels in 1979. Expounding on PEMEX work, Jorge Diaz Serrano highly commended the National Construction (?Industry) Chamber. He was the guest of honor at the chamber's monthly luncheon today.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MINISTER VIEWS PETROLEUM CRISIS

PA291244 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Gioconda Emiliani interview with Commerce and Industry Minister Juan Jose Amado; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In view of the reduction in Iran's petroleum exports, the price increase decreed by OPEC and the reserves being built up by the developed countries, what economic repercussions does Panama have to face this face this critical situation?

[Answer] Our country's situation regarding the supply of crude will be affected considerably by the scarcity in the market caused by the absence of Iranian exports, which had amounted to 10 percent of world consumption. We are concerned, however, not only with the scarcity, but also by the unstable price situation. As you have seen, at the OPEC meeting prices were increased and provision was even made so that the OPEC countries could sell their crude at prices they consider advisable according to quality. All these things as a whole will force the nonproducing developed countries to buy additional amounts of this raw material for the reserves demanded for their development.

Panama, within its economic limitations, will have to face a very difficult, delicate and critical situation.

[Question] What measures did the Cabinet council take in regard to this problem today?

[Answer] We did not discuss the problem in the council in order to obtain an immediate decision or a specific measure. However, we did approve studies to find formulas to reduce fuel consumption and other measures dealing with Panamanian missions abroad to try to obtain reliable sources of crude at better prices.

ENVOY COMMENTS ON SUSPENSION OF U.S. MILITARY AID

PA300019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2342 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar (EFE)--Panama's ambassador in Washington said today that the House of Representatives' decision to suspend U.S. military aid to his country "contradicts previous agreements." In an action that further clouds the measures being adopted in connection with implementation of the Panama Canal treaties, the U.S. House of Representatives today suspended $2.5 million in aid. The measure was requested by Congressman Bob Bauman, a firm opponent of prompt implementation of the treaties, which are scheduled to go into effect on 1 October.

Lopez Guevara told this news agency that this resolution, approved today by a vote of 272-117, makes it necessary for the Carter administration to fulfill the agreements.

"About 3 months ago Panama and the United States signed an economic cooperation agreement that included military aid. A sum was allocated, and the House action contradicts that which was stipulated," the ambassador added. After describing this stand as "childish and radical," the diplomat explained that "the spirit of the treaty calls for construction of a trench of friendship around the canal."

"This calls for a special attitude throughout the duration of the treaties. Only through friendship can the interoceanic waterways be kept open, and today's development creates unnecessary attitudes."

Regarding the other resolutions adopted by the House Panama Canal Subcommittee, the ambassador indicated that the U.S. Congress' presumed control of funds derived from the waterway's operations is both premature and provisional.

Lopez Guevara viewed the presumed provision of U.S. military aid to the Zone in times of war in the same light. The Carter administration opposes implementation of these measures because it feels they are insulting to the Panamanian authorities.

PANAMA TO USE ABANDONED ZONE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

PA300331 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Following the instructions of President Aristides Royo, the Panama Canal Authority has negotiated with Canal Zone officials for the anticipated use of the Rainbow City complex beginning tomorrow.

The complex to be turned over to the Education Ministry has been unused since December 1977 and is made up of five buildings with an area of 4,675 square meters.

The Education Ministry will reveal its decisions for the best use of the complex and the enrollment date for this educational center.

COSTA RICA

OPERATION CHECKMATE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

PA300337 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 79 PA

[Text] As a result of the climate of agitation reported in the past 2 weeks, the top leaders of the Costa Rican public force have agreed to temporarily suspend the so-called Operation Checkmate.

According to the [public security] minister, the first two phases have concluded successfully and the third phase has been suspended until later notice. In other words, for the time being the border zone with Nicaragua is not being patrolled.

The public security minister added that this measure was also being adopted due to the prevalence of normal conditions in the northern part of our national territory, where the tranquillity and safety to which our compatriots are entitled is being maintained.

CARAZO COMMENTS ON VENEZUELAN ARMS ISSUE

PA292006 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Interview with President Rodrigo Carazo at Presidential House on 29 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are with President Rodrigo Carazo, whom we will ask to comment on U.S. Representative Elton Rhodes' [as heard] request for an investigation of Venezuela's transfer of weapons to Costa Rica. Mr President, what is the government's view and position on this issue?

[Answer] The government of the republic and I personally have assumed full responsibility regarding the transfer of some rifles from Venezuela to Costa Rica. We have assumed full responsibility in view of political events in Nicaragua and their effects on our border region. We have done so completely convinced that we are acting correctly.

President Carlos Andres Perez, with whom I spoke on this matter, and President Herrera Campins have expressed willingness to help Costa Rica in this type of situation as part of a logical and rational measure to defend the lives of our Civil Guardsmen who are forced, as a result of international commitments and the country's peace, to patrol the zones of conflict. [Words indistinct] all the legal and international requirements. It was not up to Costa Rica to participate in any of them except to commit itself, in accordance with hemispheric commitments, to treatment equivalent to that by Venezuela. We have done everything properly. We understand that if anyone has doubts he will ask questions. We have always been willing to give information when someone asks a question. We do not consider this to be an investigation in the normal sense of the word. Instead, we see it as a desire to ask questions, and we are willing to answer them. The government has even taken the corresponding step of notifying those it should notify on this matter.

[Question] Doesn't a U.S. legislator's interference in Costa Rican Government affairs violate the principle of nonintervention?

[Answer] I do not see it that way. If someone asks me why I did something, and I believe a reply would be healthy for the republic, I will reply. I believe that we would gain nothing by refusing to answer; whether or not this is intervention is secondary. To me it is a question that I answer with full responsibility and seriousness.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN STATION AIRS FARN COMMUNIQUE

PA291524 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2203 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] This is a paid advertisement. The Radio Reloj stations of Costa Rica issue the following explanation:

These stations have been asked to broadcast the following message because their short-wave broadcasts can be heard throughout Central America. Radio Reloj of Costa Rica, for humanitarian reasons, has agreed to yield this space. It assumes no responsibility for the terms of the message.

Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, El Salvador, Central America.

(?There have been) new lies by the clique of military terrorists, but by means of this document, which today we release to the Salvadoran people and the national and international press, we uncover one of the most zealously kept secrets of the military dictatorship. We unmask those who direct and carry out the torture, massacres and offenses against the people as well as those who, while being involved in these savage and bloody acts, operate the factory of lies, distortion and justification of acts that are typical of the barbarity with which they treat the Salvadoran people. In view of the crimes, [words indistinct] of (San Antonio Abad), we feel obliged to release this document which makes it possible to uncover those responsible for this new massacre and to clear up all the mystery that has surrounded similar crimes.

What is the special antipopular apparatus? It is the central organization that advises the president of the republic in protecting what the regime calls "national security." The acronym ANSESAL means National Agency of Salvadoran Security, the criminal organization that directs and guides the massacres, murders, punishments and disappearances and that plans the publicity campaigns to distort the truth. It is comprised of a band of war crininals [words indistinct] are of an antipopular nature.

This special apparatus directs and guides all activities of armed forces General Staff and of the presidential F-2. In addition, it coordinates with all the intelligence services of the National Guard, the national police, the finance police, [word indistinct] and the municipal police. It has a very important and decisive role in the activities of the National Guard F-2 because it is the most specialized body in massacring, torturing and assassinating the population.

How does the special antipopular apparatus operate? It has no constitutional support. It acts in an independent and autonomous manner. It does and undoes as it pleases. It carries out many actions while bypassing the laws and Constitution of the republic. It is an organization that acts with carte blanche, in a manner similar to the CIA.

However, we detected and denounced it in August 1977. It maintains close contact with ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], whose members act as informers for the fascist clique and as fascist political police. ORDEN, created with U.S. counseling through the archcriminal General (?McGrath), has been turned into an organization that spies and kills people.

In order to be able to show the people clearly who the war criminals are, we investigated all of their abuses. Our investigation led us to special agent Aquiles Chacon and the Committee for Psychological Warfare Operations, which is ANSESAL's most important body.

We felt that agent Chacon was a war criminal. He was in charge of coordinating the work of the special police section, the National Guard, the finance police, the customs police and the municipal police. He was directly linked with Major [name indistinct], Colonel Gonzalez [name indistinct], the armed forces General Staff and the (?presidential) General Staff.

How does ANSESAL, this apparatus for psychological warfare against the people, operate?

The security apparatus is [word indistinct] and clandestine. This is a power parallel to the state. It is directed and controlled by the fascist clique. We can describe the fascist clique as the entrepreneurs, civilians and officers who control and direct state policy. The elements of the fascist clique are: Tomas Regalado, Robe (Asyn), Colonel Gonzalez (Intriago), Colonel [name indistinct], Colonel Santivanez, Colonel Agreda, Colonel Tejada, Colonel (Inaeza), Colonel [name indistinct], Colonel Alvarenga, Col Benedicto Rodriguez, Dr Gonzalez Lara. These men have been governing the country over and above the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Assembly and the judicial branch. This clique acts autonomously and independently. It adopts decisions regarding state and parastate policy without consulting any other body.

We have in our hands ANSESAL documents corroborating the charges we are raising against the fascist clique and proving who its members are. We have recorded and written testimony that corroborates the crimes committed by the clique and the links between and the other persons mentioned and accused here.

In a nutshell:

1. There is evidence of Presidential Palace participation in the events.

2. There is evidence of searches conducted without judicial warrants and that ANSESAL orders these illegal actions in coordination with all repressive bodies.

3. There is evidence seriously involving President Romero, senior army officers and special commissions of all repressive bodies in these crimes.

4. There is evidence of the places where they paint and change the vehicles they use in their criminal activities.

5. There is evidence that ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] wiretaps telephones and submits the reports thereon to the special commissions.

6. There is direct evidence of coordination between some mayors offices, special commissions and the presidential [words indistinct].

7. There is evidence that the civilians who were arrested by the special commissions and regarded as missing [words indistinct] were taken to court as if they had been captured within the [word indistinct] 72 hours.

8. There is evidence that they punish soldiers, some of whom are Catalino Sanchez Herrera Cornejo, Jorge Ramos Ortiz, Santos Antonio Peraza Paz and Jorge Antonio Reyes (?Melendez). Catalino Sanchez has been declared missing by the repressive forces.

It is necessary to prosecute the war criminals. It is necessary that the people (?know about) and start to collect data on the crimes committed by the fascist clique. It is necessary to prosecute these criminals because they are on the loose, without punishment, like a pack of hounds.

Our organization will send the records of trial proceedings and the evidence to international courts specializing in war crimes, [words indistinct] the Geneva international conventions.

We declare that if the international organizations fail to take action on these cases we will administer justice in a public trial where the defendants will be given an opportunity to defend themselves. Our task consists of making more exhaustive investigations, providing more evidence and forming popular courts to prosecute and sentence all of the war criminals we have discovered.

Let us prosecute the war criminals. Let us form the popular courts. Let us dismantle and dissolve ANSESAL.

For the national leadership of the RNFARN [as heard]: Ernesto (Cheven) Silva, German Cienfuegos, Alejandro Lara, January 1979

Sixth FARN Communique

PA300323 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Paid advertisement by FARN]

[Excerpts] Sixth Proclamation of the National Resistance

The Salvadoran people continue to wage this harsh and prolonged struggle, which is moving toward the attainment of their most cherished demands. The popular struggle has never stopped at any time, as the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship headed by General Romero have pretended. The struggle waged by the Salvadoran patriots has been continuous and has managed to eliminate the hated law of defense and guarantees of public order by means of thousands of actions against that law, both in the countryside and in the cities and by means of international denunciation of all the offenses being suffered by the Salvadoran people.

The popular struggle has entered a new phase in which there is firm and resolute participation by the working class, whose militant solidarity has been demonstrated in conflicts at La Constancia, La Tropical, (Pesca) and (Pronaca).

The struggle that the Salvadoran people had to wage to have the [public order] law revoked shows that it is only possible to wrest concessions from the bourgeoisie and the military dictatorships through firm, resolute and continuous struggles by the people, and that the bourgeoisie and the government are not prepared to make any concession to the people unless the people fight to win it.

General Romero's government would like the world to believe the exact opposite--that the revocation of the law was not the result of popular pressure, but was rather an expression of the government's good will. By revoking the law, the government seeks to whitewash its image on the international level and give a glaze of democracy to its activities while continuing to assassinate labor and peasant leaders and all those who truly oppose the government's demagogic plans and are struggling to achieve the Salvadoran people's most elementary demands.

The revocation of the public order law concurrent with the assassination of labor and popular leaders reflects the implementation in this country of Carter's policy which, translated into Spanish, could be defined as the policy of the smile and the knife. This means that General Romero smiles on the outside, while plunging the knife into patriots within the country.

Participation of the Church Alongside the Suffering Salvadoran People

Since the days of the struggle for liberation from the Spanish yoke, the Church has participated alongside the people in their just struggles.

Today's dictatorial governments commemorate with much pomp and circumstance the struggle for the independence from Spain, exalting the names of those priests [who fought for independence] without analyzing the thoughts of those men, which were similar to the positions adopted by many of the priests who currently participate alongside the Salvadoran people in their just struggles. As the Spanish crown named the patriots of those days, the government calls these priests bandits, assassins and heretics because they preach the truth and demand justice for the people.

The Unity of the Popular Movement, An Undelayable Need

It is necessary to insist on the unity of the entire popular movement in order to be able to deal effective blows to the military dictatorship and move ahead rapidly toward liberation from imperialism and exploitation.

We maintain that unity of the popular movement is necessary immediately. Unity of action by the rank and file should move along the following platform:

1. Purging of criminal and corrupt agents and officers from repressive bodies.
2. Disarmament of repressive bodies.
3. Public trial of the officers and agents responsible for massacres of the people, including tortures.
4. Dissolution of the Nationalist Democratic Organization.
5. Dissolution of the Salvadoran National Security Agency for its responsibility in crimes committed against the people.
6. Liberation of political prisoners.
7. Freedom to organize and meet and an end to arrest and assassination.
8. Struggle for wage increases and price controls.
9. An end to the persecution unleashed against the Church.
10. Freedom to organize in rural areas.

This unitary struggle of the popular movement should take place on the basis of expanded organization and struggle and the achievement of true gains for the Salvadoran people. In order to do this we must:

A) Increase the number of members in already-organized unions.
B) Organize unions in those companies where they do not yet exist.
C) Struggle for the conquest and improvement of collective labor contracts.
D) Organize unions of rural workers in accordance with their area of production--coffee, cotton, sugarcane.
E) Struggle for permanent work for laborers.
F) Mobilize and stage constant strikes in order to obtain our demands.
G) Incorporate public and private employees into union federations.

We ask the people of the world not to be deceived by the abrogation of the law and the release of some prisoners, since the general's new policy is to capture Salvadoran patriots, blindfold, beat, burn and torture them brutally before killing them. We ask the people of the world to be alert and condemn the new crimes of the military dictatorship until it falls tangled in the same violence it is using against the people.

We are reading the sixth proclamation of FARN [Armed Forces of National Resistance], El Salvador, Central America.

The repression of General Romero's regime against the Salvadoran people has continued; therefore, FARN is determined to kidnap more domestic and foreign businessmen. We are prepared to carry out the sentences given war criminals in trials conducted by our organization. However, we propose to General Romero's regime that if he suspends repression against the Salvadoran people, allows ample democratic freedoms to our people and releases the missing patriots being held in the prisons of the National Guard, the national police and the customs police, FARN will suspend the kidnaping of domestic and foreign businessmen. It is up to the government and businessmen whether they continue repression and aggression against the Salvadoran people. The FARN, the armed fist of the people, will reply with the kidnaping of businessmen, and they alone will be responsible and most seriously affected. [Words indistinct] international policy.

General Romero's administration has refused to release any of the patriots it has reported as having disappeared in the prisons of repressive organizations. This shows that General Romero is not concerned about the fate that foreign businessmen may suffer. Under these circumstances, we warn foreigners of the danger they run in investing in El Salvador since General Romero's administration will at no time be concerned about their fate.

If foreign businessmen want to avoid capture by FARN they must promote an economic boycott against all products produced in El Salvador. In this manner, FARN will not kidnap those businessmen whose countries wage an economic boycott against El Salvador.

Long live FARN! For the National Directorate of National Resistance: Ernesto Jovel (?Tunez), German Cienfuegos, Alejandro Lara

GUATEMALA

FAR TO CARRY OUT 'REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE' AGAINST REACTION

PA291351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Mar (AFP)--The Rebel Armed Forces [FAR], armed wing of the clandestine Guatemalan Communist Party, today announced its decision to apply revolutionary justice to the perpetrators and masterminds of the Guatemalan people's repression. The announcement was made in a communique surreptitiously sent to AFP. The FAR blames the government for last Thursday's assassination of socialist leader Manuel Colom Argueta.

The best homage that we can pay to all the revolutionary and democratic martyrs is to struggle in an organized and militant manner until the objectives for which thousands of Guatemalans have died are achieved, the communique states. It also urges the people to join the ranks of movements demanding democracy and to prepare themselves militarily to carry out revolutionary violence against reactionary violence.

SANDINIST REFUGEES DEPART FOR STOCKHOLM

PA290333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that four Sandinists and two minors who had sought refuge at the Swedish Embassy in Guatemala left for Stockholm today. The Sandinists came to Guatemala after escaping from Nicaragua. They apparently requested asylum last Friday, but this was kept in the utmost secrecy.

It has been established that the refugees left on a plane today. The Sandinist refugees are Lenin Cerna Juarez, Carlos Fonseca, Juan Jose Sandino, Sagario Mejia Castro and minors Seda Maria and Mercedes Mejia Castro, who are 2 and 1 years of age, respectively.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES ANTISUBVERSIVE AXIS EXISTS

PA300030 Tegucigalpa TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Mar 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The military government is not participating in any type of alliance with Guatemala and El Salvador to fight the subversion that prevails in Central America, the military government junta's main spokesman affirmed yesterday.

Press Secretary Herman Allan Padgett added that the rumor about the existence of an alleged antisubversive axis is totally groundless, a fact that can be easily verified by analyzing the state of relations between Honduras and El Salvador.

"The Honduran Government would be wrong in lending its forces to its Salvadoran counterpart when everybody knows that we do not maintain any type of relations with that country and that, in fact, we have an abnormal situation in our relationship with Salvadorans," he commented.

According to reports from Guatemala, the rulers of the three countries which allegedly comprise the antisubversive axis, would look "with favor" on Gen Anastasio Somoza's prompt withdrawal from the Nicaraguan presidency.

In this regard, the official responded: "I do not know in what way Generals Carlos Humberto Romero and Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia view General Somoza's withdrawal," thus suggesting that there is no agreement regarding this matter either.

Finally, Padgett indicated that the public has already been informed about the presidential meeting's agenda through the joint communique released at the end of the high-level dialog. "The rest is sheer speculation," he concluded.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST LEADER ANNOUNCES UNIFICATION OF MOVEMENT

PA281348 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 79 PA

[Statement by Tomas Borge, member of Sandinist National Liberation Front, Joint National Directorate--recorded "somewhere in Nicaragua"]

[Text] Traditionally, the FSLN has been a united organization despite the fact that at some points in its development there have been internal differences. It is united ideologically. There have been political and strategic differences. There were differences regarding political alliances. We had differences regarding the manner of waging war. We differed regarding the time to launch certain types of military actions.

However, following the September insurrection.... Moreover, different sectors of the front fought in coordination during the September insurrection, but they were always alined with their respective factions.

Reality as well as their patriotic spirit demonstrated to our comrades throughout the country that it was necessary to unite to confront a single enemy as a single man, as a single fist, obeying a single voice of command. Slowly, a process of unity developed within our ranks. Joint actions were conducted throughout the country. We worked with considerable unity among the masses.

And there came a time, as the natural consequence of this process, when a decree was signed by the three factions coordinating their activities. Therefore, today we can now announce to the world, to the revolutionaries, to the democrats throughout the world and above all to our people, that the three factions of the FSLN have decided to unite to confront the common enemy in a single effort. We are hereby giving you the proclamation of unity so that you can publicize it. In that proclamation, we announce to the world, and particularly to our people, that in order to be true to the blood of our martyrs, in order to promote the interests of our people, recognizing our enemies and realizing the strength of our people, in order to confront imperialism and to confront tyranny, we, the three factions of the FSLN, have decided to join forces.

A single Joint Directorate of the FSLN has been established. Those comrades who are members of the respective directorates of the three factions today comprise a single directorate. They are: Henry Ruiz, Humberto Ortega, Victor Tirado, Daniel Ortega, Jaime (Willoc), Luis Carrion, Carlos Nunez, Ballardo Arce and myself. They comprise the Joint National Directorate. At some time, this directorate will have to be expanded; there will have to be an executive committee and a secretary general whenever the new bylaws of the FSLN are established.

On the other hand, a single committee has been established to work abroad. Joint commands have been established on the various fighting fronts and in the internal front. Each of these commands of the fighting fronts and the internal front will in turn establish organic structures for the rank-and-file organizations.

In what sense, then, are we united? We are united around the formation of the revolution, a single policy of alliance, a single political program, a single international policy. It was surprising to us, during our talks with our comrade leaders, to realize that there was no essential difference among us, that we were in agreement on everything, that we had not established differences by having gone our separate ways. We realized that we are moving in the same direction. Therefore, what we did was to join hands to walk along the same path toward the same objective. There are no ideological differences. At present, there are no political or strategic differences. Therefore, we confess that it was relatively easy for us to achieve this unity that has been so long-awaited, so desired by our people, by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries and by the revolutionaries and democrats of the entire world. We therefore say with great revolutionary satisfaction, with great Sandinist pride, that we have put aside our differences, that we have overcome our divergences and that, in response to the specific needs of our country and in a highly patriotic spirit, we have united our forces to fight against Yankee imperialism and Somozist tyranny.

Of course, this unity which brings us happiness also brings rage and sadness to the enemy. As we said in our proclamation, the enemy laughed at us. Unity means to wipe the smiles and happiness from the faces of imperialism and Somoza. We are undoubtedly stronger while united but, in addition, they respect us more. In addition, unity means to confront and hamper the maneuvers of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. It means to stimulate unity at all levels and to be an example, as regards this problem, to Latin America and our own country. We have demonstrated that it is possible to unite despite divergencies. This is a lesson which, in our opinion, should be learned by the revolutionaries of Latin America who are divided while fighting the common enemy. Therefore, we are happy with the results that will come from unity within our own country and with the example that our unity sets for Latin American people.

To the extent that all revolutionaries of the world unite around a single example, they will be strong, and to the extent that they are divided, they will be weak. We have proved this in practice. Division weakened us and strengthened the enemy. Division opened the doors to political maneuvers among our people. That being the case, unity will close the doors to prevent further maneuvers by the enemy. If division made us weak, unity has restored our strength. If division provided a broad field of opportunities for the enemy to fight us, unity means restricting the enemy's field of activity.

Therefore, I repeat, this decision has been received with a great spirit of understanding, happiness and satisfaction by all members. Our differences have been put aside, as we have been putting them aside throughout the course of this process. But the decision to unite is presently being projected to all levels of our organization throughout our country and in the foreign rearguard, which does the international work.

In addition, Sandinist unity is the most elementary and greatest tribute that we can pay to our martyrs. We recently said that Carlos Fonseca is one of the dead who will never die, but I believe that we are killing him when we are divided. Unity means the resurrection of our martyrs.

On the other hand, this tribute we are paying to our martyrs, to the generous blood of our people shed in the mountains and in the cities, represents not an addition of the energies of our people's revolutionary movement, but rather, as one of our revolutionary friends has said it represents a multiplication of our energy--not an addition, but a multiplication. And this decision to unite, instead of having each of us shout our revolutionary watchwords from his own trench, is a qualitative step forward in our country's revolutionary process. It is an historic step. Now we can shout without timidity. We can shout with legitimate pride, high morale and greater resonance than before, our battle cry of a free fatherland or defeat.

Borge, Carrion Commentary

PA291657 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Statements by Tomas Borge and Luis Carrion, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate--recorded "somewhere in Nicaragua"]

[Text] [Borge] Decomposition of the Somozist regime is closely linked to the accelerated development of the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary struggle headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Naturally in order to understand the phenomenon prior to September and the almost incredible increase in the masses' participation in the struggle in our country, one must refer to the origin of our organization. That is, the September phenomenon can be understood because the FSLN was founded and, with stubborn perseverance, gradually developed in strength.

But after September a qualitative change was experienced in the development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary movement. This means that although the masses started participating shortly before September, they did not participate more directly until September. Consequently, the participation of the masses is not constant. It is [words indistinct] within the revolutionary process in our country.

There is fighting in Nicaragua every day. There is mobilization of the masses every day. This situation, in which large sectors of our population have been incorporated in the revolutionary process, together with the armed struggle headed by the FSLN, has led the regime into a tremendous crisis in which one can undoubtedly affirm that the Somoza regime is about to be liquidated.

We are now basically concerned about the fact that the overthrow of the Somozist regime will not only represent a simple formal change maintaining the same rules of the game of oppression but that it will represent a serious, profound structural change in Nicaragua.

[Carrion] Nicaragua's economy showed the first signs of crisis a few years ago. However, it became critical only recently; a couple of years ago at most.

The economic crisis in Nicaragua cannot be separated from the political crisis. We cannot deny that the deterioration of the Nicaraguan economy is a powerful factor pushing the impoverished and unemployed masses, who are experiencing a terrible, miserable situation, to the revolutionary struggle that presents itself as the only alternative to pull them out of the terrible situation in which they live. At the same time, the political crisis helps to worsen and deepen the economic crisis. A specific example would be the recent cotton harvest in which many workers were needed to pick the cotton. However, fear of Somozist repression and the war situation being experienced in our country resulted in the fact that only a small percentage of cottonpickers showed up to work in this year's harvest. Consequently, part of the harvest was lost. The same happened with coffee and other crops.

The political strikes declared several times last year paralyzed industry, businesses and the national economy. The economic and political crises truly nourish each other, and the only way out in Nicaragua at present is vistory for the revolution. Only the revolution will solve the dire economic situation and the country's political crisis.

[Borge] There is a series of elements which indicates that a coup d'etat is being prepared in Nicaragua. It is more of a self-inflicted coup d'etat. We have confidential reports gathered by the front's security service that the Nicaraguan Government, through top military officers, has been negotiating asylum for Somoza in one of the South American countries. We also have evidence that a military coup supported by imperialism and Somoza is underway. In reality, this is the logical way out from the difficult situation and the complex problem in which imperialism finds itself in Nicaragua. Imperialism knows that the revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people represents a change in the Central American political picture and, logically, the imperialists are extremely worried about that.

What is our reply to a military coup? The solution proposed by the imperialism--to stage a coup--is not that easy. It will not give them the result they want. A revolutionary organization and a Sandinist army are developing in Nicaragua. Staging a coup where there are no revolutionary armed forces is not the same as staging one where they do exist. The orders that we have given to our organization in the event of a military coup are that the people must go into the streets throughout the country, in the rural and urban areas, and fight. Also, a general offensive by our guerrilla columns and an offensive by our guerrilla columns and an offensive in the cities must be launched. We are sure that our people, who have high political awareness, will comply with the orders for the people to go into the streets and for the armed vanguard to fight with all its might because that will be the opportune moment, the appropriate occasion that the revolutionary movement must use in order to act at that [word indistinct] and difficult time of the revolutionary process in our country.

If a coup d'etat is the solution that imperialism is trying to impose in our country, we feel that the coup d'etat, the overthrow of Somoza, will leave a power vacuum in Nicaragua that must be filled by the masses and our revolutionary army. We have already given the watchword: Coup d'etat no, Sandinist insurrection yes. In the face of Somozist maneuvers, Sandinist insurrection.

Of course, we also have urged and are urging the National Guardsmen to join the people at that moment and turn over their weapons to the FSLN. We feel that, although we have a policy of leniency toward the enemy and we will be very broadminded toward him, the creation of a Sandinist army is a must in order to completely replace the present coersive structures of the Somozist state.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA291916 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Filadelfo Aleman telephone report from Managua]

[Text] [in progress] ...several soldiers were wounded and it is believed some were killed. The two vehicles of the BECAT [Antiterrorist Special Brigade] were ambushed near the Evangelist Church in El Eden neighborhood where there was an intense clash with guerrillas. So far today the Managua police have not issued a report, but residents said that all types of weapons were used during the clash. Some of the residents said that one of the jeeps was left with its radio on with no soldier to operate it. The shooting alarmed the whole neighborhood. The National Guard has not reported the clash.

Meanwhile, the National Guard shot to death two youths who were apparently placing a dynamite charge on the road from Masaya to Managua near La Pureza school. It was reported that they had already placed dynamite in a drainage ditch with the evident intention of blowing up that section of the road. Government officials travel on this road. Residents of the area also reported that Luis Pallais Debayle lives very near this area. Demolition instructions were found on the two youths. The National Guard has not issued an official report on this incident.

The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard today reported that it had discovered weapons at La Ensenada Ranch owned by Alicides Valenzuela Ugueda in (Aguas Frias), Esteli jurisdiction. According to the official report, two full arms caches and four empty ones were found. The National Guard entered the ranch at approximately 0400 on Wednesday and arrested the owner, who was transferred to the Esteli Military Command. The National Guard discovered 1 German machinegune, 2 Czechoslovak rifles, 1 .22 caliber rifle, a .30-.30 carbine, 3 12-gage shotguns, 850 cartridges for the German machinegun, 650 .38-caliber cartridges, 308 cartridges for carbines, 150 cartridges for FAL rifles and 500 .22-caliber cartridges. It also found provisions and subversive literature.

Army spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar reported that Mr Valenzuela Ugueda is recovering at the military hospital after suffering a concussion. According to the official report, in a moment of desperation, Valenzuela Ugueda hit his head against one of the walls of the command. He was immediately transferred to the military hospital where he is recovering. His condition is 60 percent satisfactory.

Another report indicates that Dr Tulio Solorzano, former manager of the Nicaraguan Foreign and Domestic Commerce Institute [INCEI], was shot to death yesterday in the Munich Restaurant. He and a friend, Milton Solorzano, exchanged shots with another group of persons led by Roger Fonseca. He was the former manager of the INCEI, which sells basic grains in the country and markets them in Central America. We do not have details on the argument in the restaurant. We know only that there was shooting and that a handgrenade was thrown.

SOMOZA DISCUSSES VIOLENCE, FOREIGN OPPOSITION

PA291945 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Newsman Guillermo Perez Verduzco exclusive interview with President Anastasio Somoza; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, you have always said that the violence in Nicaragua comes from abroad. Is it not possible that the hotbeds of violence are produced here?

[Answer] No doubt those who are causing violence in Nicaragua are Nicaraguans. However, they have been trained largely in Cuba as part of the USSR's policy of taking over Central America. Thus, we have seen technicians trained in Cuba, Czechoslovakia and other countries from behind the Iron Curtain come here to Nicaragua and start violence. This is my answer to you.

[Question] Regarding foreign countries, have you felt any hostility on the part of the United States, especially President Carter, lately?

[Answer] Not lately.

[Question] It has been said that economic aid was going to be withdrawn.

[Answer] Well, the fact that they withdraw their economic aid is a bilateral action between the two states and does not entail wrongdoing [un acto de falta] from them to us. Rather, it is an action that they undertake or do not undertake at will. Since we are a worthy country, we receive it or not depending on how they want [to judge] the bilateral relationship.

[Question] How does this affect the people economically?

[Answer] Economically, this harms the underprivileged because all the programs that Nicaragua has gone into through bilateral relations with other states have been undertaken exclusively to favor the weaker economic groups. Therefore, the United States or any other country that withdraws its aid is actually harming the simple folk in Nicaragua.

[Question] What countries are principally antagonizing you and what to they seek?

[Answer] Well, I feel that one country that is really interested in changing the state of affairs here is the USSR. And then there are some countries that have imperialist [as heard] ideas, as was the case with Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica. They have been antagonizing us, but I think things are going to change now.

[Question] What countries are in your favor? What countries agree with Nicaragua, with the Nicaraguan regime?

[Answer] All those that have relations with us.

FSLN CALLS CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN 'TRAITORS'

PA281315 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 27 Mar 79 PA

["Sandinist Machinegun Bursts" feature]

[Text] The Conservative Party minority in Congress has lent a deaf ear to requests that it give up its seats in Congress. They cannot continue to be tools of the maneuvers of the Somozist dictatorship and that is exactly what they are doing. The refusal of Conservative Party congressmen to give up their privileges shows them as they really are--a bunch of dishonest men, enemies of the Nicaraguan people. The Conservative Party minority deserves the people's disapproval and, like the Somozists, must be considered traitors and murderers. Their excuses to remain in Congress are no longer valid. Their indifference to the appeal made by the truly anti-Somoza and patriotic forces that form the National Patriotic Front and Broad Opposition Front [FAO] corroborates their lack of ethical values and cynicism. The leaders of the FAO ought to realize that the presence of the so-called Conservative Party minority in the front is absolutely negative. They should be expelled from it.

The Conservatives ought to be denounced as allies of Somoza and Somozists because all they care about is enjoying the crumbs offered them by the Somoza dictatorship. Just like Somozist congressmen, Conservative Party congressmen are accomplices in the crimes committed by the Somozist tyranny.

The betrayal of the people by the Conservative Party minority in Congress has served to define positions. Today, we are well aware of who is struggling next to the people and who is using demagogic and high-sounding phrases in trying to assume positions that do not fit them.

Our people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front[FSLN] will settle accounts with this bunch of traitors. The Conservative Party minority in Congress is nothing more than a Somozist appendage that is trying to appear to the world as a democratic organization. The Conservative Party congressmen will soon have to render account for their acts. The people's justice is implacable.

Let it be clear that we are not talking off the top of our heads. The people's armed branch, the FSLN, will fully enforce the people's justice and will smash the servants of the dictator who call themselves the opposition in Congress. The penalty for treason is death. Take notice of our warning.

FORMER NATIONAL GUARD COLONEL DISCUSSES GUARD SITUATION

PA291453 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Special correspondent Edgar Hernandez interview with Guillermo Mendieta Chavez, former National Guard colonel, in Managua; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mendieta Chavez] I was dismissed as undesirable according to the government. I was dismissed against my will. The epithet "undesirable" that I was branded with has been widely criticized by all citizens since what I did was issue a public document calling for harmony and peace and asking my fellow officers to remember that this was a problem among Nicaraguan brothers and that we were not fighting against a foreign nation.

In other words, what I wanted and still do want is to avoid the army's complete estrangement from the Nicaraguan people by exterminating young people which, I think, is what rightwing politicans, especially the Somozist group, are planning.

[Question] Let us go back a little. What is happening in the National Guard? How is it comprised? How is it structured, and are people, the soldiers and officers, happy with things as they are?

[Answer] Well, the National Guard is the only armed body in Nicaragua. Delving into its history, the National Guard was formed after the U.S. Army invaded us. Unfortunately, we retained the mentality of tne invading group. That is my personal opinion. In other words, we replaced the occupation army, and General Somoza Garcia very ably devised a means of dominating the National Guard whose indisputable leader he became.

[Question] Are there privileges?

[Answer] Yes, there are privileges. It is through privileges that General Somoza Garcia created this empire.

[Question] Are National Guardsmen becoming Sandinists?

[Answer] Very few. A small number are doing so, but there are deserters right now who are going over to the Sandinist Front.

[Question] Is there marked discrimination and, let us say, mistreatment among the National Guardsmen from the lower classes?

[Answer] Are you talking about officers? Well, yes, there is marked mistreatment. Perhaps not so much physical mistreatment, but our enlisted men, our soldiers live in very, very poor conditions. Their pay is low. They are given very poor food in the garrisons, poor medical and hospital care and the poor enlisted men experience a number of problems which, unfortunately, it has been difficult to solve. It is precisely these views that Col Bernardino Larios and I tried to air first in the army and then through public statements that led to our dismissal.

[Question] One last thing: Now that you have been dismissed as undesirable, will you leave the country?

[Answer] No, I do not plan to leave the country. I do not plan to leave Nicaragua. Furthermore, I am willing to undertake a campaign to make officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men realize that the choice between Somoza and communism is a false proposition. I think that there is a middle-of-the-road solution in Nicaragua, which is the democratic path.

VISITING POLISH PREMIER ATTENDS GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY

FL292349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the People's Republic of Poland Council of Ministers, have presided over the ceremony at which the cornerstone of the cardboard and Bristol board plant that is being built in Santa Cruz del Norte [Havana Province] at a cost of over 46 million pesos was laid. Others attending included Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, the delegation accompanying the Polish leader, and Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the PCC in Havana Province.

The ceremony consisted in placing a capsule containing a document symbolizing the indestructible cooperation and friendship ties existing between the peoples of Cuba and Poland into a concrete slab.

[Word indistinct] speaking at the ceremony were Franciszek Adamkiewicz, Polish minister of heavy and agricultural machines, and Antonio Esquivel, Cuban minister of chemical industry. They both referred to the mutual assistance between the two countries in building the modern installation. The plant will produce 50,000 tons of cardboard and Bristol board annually. The earthmoving tasks in preparation for the plant construction will begin in May next year [as heard] and the start of operations is scheduled for September 1983. With stable operations by 1984, it will be able to substitute imports which at present cost 15 million pesos per year in freely convertible currencies. The primary raw material to be used in its operation is discarded paper and cardboard, and the final product will in great measure provide for the country's needs in box construction.

The ceremony was also attended by other leaders of the PCC, state and mass organizations and workers from Industrial Construction Brigade No 9, which is responsible for construction of this important project.

FIRST INVITATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT ISSUED TO SRI LANKA

FL300038 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Sri Lanka today became the first country to receive the invitation to the nonalined countries movement summit conference which will be held in Havana in September 1979. In the name of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, Dr Zoilo Marinello delivered the invitation to Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene. Sri Lanka is the acting president of the nonalined [movement]. Marinello, who is minister president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today also met with Ranil Wickremasinghe, interim foreign minister. Foreign Minister A. Hameed is out of the country.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY TERRORIST ATTACKS ON U.S. CUBANS NOTED

FL291101 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Spokesmen of the Cuban community in the United States have charged that the police will not pay attention to reports on threats made against them by counterrevolutionary terrorists of Cuban origin. The accusations were made by Rev Andres Reyes in an unscheduled press conference held at a building where terrorists set off a bomb Sunday night. Similarly, charges were made by Eulalio Jose Negrin, director of the New Jersey program for Cubans residing in the United States, at whose offices a bomb also exploded last Sunday.

BAHAMAS

'POINT OF ORIGIN' IN LOME CONVENTION QUESTIONED

FL261535 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 21 Mar 79 p 1 FL

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Excerpt] Freeport, Grand Bahama--The Bahamas will be among those African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) lobbying strongly against the "point of origin" clause in the existing Lome Convention.

According to the current agreement in order for an ACP country to get its exports duty free into the European Economic Community (EEC) a substantial portion of the raw material of the product must originate in the country of export.

Currently the Bahamas exports Bacardi rum and Syntex products whose raw material is imported from Jamaica, Barbados, and South America. However, a member of the Bahamas delegation said that the Bahamas is not in any real difficulty at the moment because the countries from which the Bahamas imports its raw material are also against the "point of origin" clause.

Like the Bahamas they feel that the point of origin clause "should not be an exclusionary criterion for ACP countries exports to the EEC."

GRENADA

BISHOP ANNOUNCES PORTFOLIOS OF CABINET MINISTERS

FL291540 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Mar 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Saint George's, Grenada, Sunday (CANA)--Grenada's new revolutionary government which seized power in an armed uprising nearly two weeks ago tonight announced suspension of the constitution while a new 'people's' document is prepared for public comment and scrutiny.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted the Eric Gairy regime in the coup, made the announcement at a mass rally in Grenville, Grenada's second major town.

He said a new constitution would be drafted for Grenada within the next few months, and effective March 13--date of the revolution--the old one ceased to exist.

The new leader said the governor general would remain head of state and Grenada would stay in the Commonwealth of Nations and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Bishop also announced a seven-member Cabinet.

He said he would take on the portfolios of home affairs, national security, external relations, information and culture. He will also be responsible for the affairs of Carriacou and Petit Martinique, Grenada's two ward islands.

Economist Bernard Coard, number two man in the regime which toppled Prime Minister Eric Gairy in the armed uprising, is minister of finance, trade, industry and planning.

Another NJM executive member, Unison Whiteman, also an economist and former teacher, is minister of agriculture, tourism and fisheries.

Selwyn Strachan was named as minister of communications, works and labour.

Health and housing went to Saint Andrews businessman Norris Bain, who had won a seat in the 1976 elections on an NJM ticket.

NJM Public Relations Officer George Louison is the new minister responsible for education, youth social affairs, community development and cooperatives.

One new ministry was created, legal affairs, headed by attorney Kendrick Radix, who has as his deputy another attorney, Lloyd Noel.

It was the second such rally to be mounted by the new government since it took over nearly two weeks ago.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY USSR VISIT STIRS CONTROVERSY

Manley Statement

FL300101 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 30 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has dismissed propaganda about his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. At a press conference today Mr Manley dealt specifically with what he coined the orchestrated attack by the GLEANER. The attacks, he noted, were typical of the long-gone McCarthy era in the United States. He made it clear that the People's National Party [PNP] was committed to working toward economic independence, and in this context the establishment of [word indistinct] relations with the socialist countries.

The prime minister said that the visit to the Soviet Union will seek reciprocal opportunities for trade and economic cooperation. He also pointed out that the Soviet Union traded in convertible currency, but its interest is in the development of trade along balanced lines so that neither side can [word indistinct] unbalanced advantages over the other.

Mr Manley noted that at his usual monthly meeting with the private sector leaders last week, he had a full and frank discussion with them on trade prospects for [word indistinct]. And he said it had been arranged for the trade administrator to meet them tomorrow to ensure that matters of discussion not concerning trade took private sector meeting's consideration.

Mr Manley also condemned the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] full-page advertisement blaming underproduction on government. He described the ad as propaganda aimed at having a destabilizing effect. The prime minister's comments came as he formally launched a publication containing the PNP statement on principles and objectives.

PNP Support

FL291213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1152 GMT 29 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican parties and progressive organizations have expressed support for Prime Minister Michael Manley's visit to the Soviet Union and have condemned the opposition and business circles for the anticommunist campaign recently unleashed.

In manifesting its support, the governing People's National Party [PNP] National Committee has reiterated that the Jamaican Government will maintain relations of principle with all political and social organizations supporting the path selected by Jamaica.

The communique adds that Jamaica's policy in connection with socialist countries is based on recognizing the need for diversifying foreign trade and the economy. The document states that Manley's upcoming visit to the USSR is the closest thing to a process of diversification of Jamaica's foreign relations which began when the prime minister traveled to Algeria together with Cuban Council of State President Fidel Castro to express support for the nonalined movement.

DAILY GLEANER Criticism

FL291550 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Mar 79 p 6 FL

[GLEANER editorial: "That Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Manley, is to visit Moscow from April 9 to 14. Taken by itself this is no big thing, for Jamaica has diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union, and has an embassy there. But it is the timing of Mr Manley's visit which has given rise to public concern and misgiving. For in recent weeks there have been allegations by the opposition JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] that communism is being put in place, the Cubans--the satellites of the Soviet Union--are having an inordinate influence over security services and on the government in general.

Only last Friday the private sector organization expressed dismay at the link between the PNP's [People's National Party] women movement headed by the wife of the prime minister, and the frankly communist Committee of Women for Progress [CWP] headed by communists who are public officers, but who seem to enjoy unusual license in getting time for politicking and demonstration--not enjoyed by many other public servants.

And only last week too there has been public concern expressed over the indoctrination of children on JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] Ring Ding programme, and also at the joint PNP-CWP rally of March 11 when children from 5 years upward sang an anti-imperialist song composed by a communist, and which pointedly excluded Norman Manley and Alexander Bustamante from the list of national heroes who had struggled against the colonial power.

It is in this atmosphere of growing concern over the leftist tilt to the direction in which Mr Manley's government seems to be going that Mr Manley finds it most convenient to visit the very centre of world communism--Soviet style. It is to be noted that though Jamaica has enjoyed diplomatic relationship longer with the Chinese Communists, the government has put no embassy in Peking (nor indeed anywhere else in Asia) nor has Mr Manley visited that deviant centre of communism--though Mr David Coore, now departed from the government, did make a visit in the 1976-1977 financial year when he had to attend financial meetings in Asia.

We would find it strange if Mr Manley were to agree to visit Moscow at this time, if diplomatic exchanges had not already assured him of some practical benefit beyond the empty rhetoric and cultural agreement which he will undoubtedly sign. For it is noticeable that Mr Manley is leaving the country when critical negotiations are going on with the I.M.F, and also with the World Bandk, both of which institutions have bailed this country out, and both of which have been condemned by Russia and her local satellites as capitalist, imperialist monsters.

We ask Mr Manley to appreciate the concern of Jamaicans, and not to dismiss them arrogantly. Mr Manley needs to reassure the country that he will continue to follow an independent foreign policy and that 'non-aligned' does not mean aligned with Cuba in the arms of the Soviets.

Unfortunately, the response of the PNP executive to the concern and the misgivings of the private sector and others betrays a failure to appreciate the concern, and instead an attitude of intolerance. A pity.

NPM QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT ON STATUS OF ELECTORAL REFORM

FL281754 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The Nationalist Patriotic Movement [NPM] has called on the government to disclose what is delaying the announcement of the promised electoral reform program. In a release, the NPM noted that the reform of the entire electoral system was to be made public from the end of January for implementation into law by this month. The release pointed out that it is now the end of March and nothing further has been said on the matter.

The JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] affiliate questioned whether the promised electoral reform was just another gimmick by the government which it had no intention of fulfilling. And the Nationalist Patriotic Movement emphasized that it wouldn't be deterred in its demand for electoral reform.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES HIT BY EMPLOYEE SICK-OUT

FL281747 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 FL

[Text] As the sick-out by the island's civil servants continued into its second day, there are indications that operations in even more government departments have been brought to a standstill. Checks by JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news this morning showed that the level of absenteeism was even more marked than yesterday. The sick-out is causing serious problems in a number of key ministries, including the Collector General's Department, Income Tax, Customs and the Excise Department.

A meeting last night between the Ministry of Labor and representatives from the Jamaica Civil Servants Association [JCSA] ended in deadlock. However, it is understood that some crucial points that were made by the Ministry of Labor regarding the association's claims [words indistinct] to a general meeting of civil servants tomorrow morning. Later in the afternoon another meeting will be held in the Ministry of Labor. The JCSA is asking for a $2,000 a year increase, the appointment of temporary employees and duty free cars for serving officers. So far, the government only has offered an increase of $7 a week in the first year and another $7 in the second year.

ECUADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY RULE, JARRIN CASE

PA291507 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 29 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] The legal reorganization plan is being carried out in a responsible manner, leaving behind several attempts to destroy or at least delay it, Defense Minister Gen Andres Arrata Macias (ret) has said. Arrata, who revealed that the members of the Government Council will request their retirement from the armed forces upon the completion of their term, reiterated that the three commanders in chief will faithfully comply with the will of the armed forces to turn over power on the scheduled date.

The minister described the regime as a dictatorship, stressing the significance of the application of military law. General Arrata Macias said that the military triumvirate had implemented martial law when it took over and dismissed the need to publish each new case to which martial law applies.

The minister, like Supreme Council of Government President Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda, said he was pleased with the Supreme Court decision to grant military privilege to former Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas. He said: I am pleased to see that military privilege is still in effect and is respected.

[Begin Arrata Macias recording] Regarding the Supreme Court decision in determining the privilege and jurisdiction to try those involved in the Calderon case, the armed forces have calmly waited for a ruling by the highest body of Ecuadorean justice. Therefore, I have to express my satisfaction at seeing that military privilege is still in effect and maintains its respectability. The honesty and rectitude of the honorable military court will be evidenced once more when, at the end of the trial, it will determine who the guilty party was and apply the corresponding sentence. [end recording]

In his talk with newsmen, the minister said that General Jarrin has not yet been indicted by the appropriate judge. Thus, he said, Jarrin will continue working until the military judge determines his degree of responsibility in the murder of the leader of the Alfarist Radical Front. Only when that occurs, the minister said, will the Armed Forces Command ask the defense minister to allow Gen Jarrin to appear before the court.

PERU

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PROTESTS CLOSING OF PUBLICATIONS

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[Excerpt] Lima, 28 Mar (EFE)--Peru's Constituent Assembly today approved a motion of the majority APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party protesting the government's continued closing of 10 opposition publications that were "suspended" in January. The motion calls for reopening the publications "as a means to insure full enforcement of the guarantees necessary for the transfer of power to civilians." The assembly overruled another motion of the leftist bloc that asked for a recess of the assembly until the publications reappear. Both the leftist bloc and the rightist Popular Christian Party [PPC] announced their intention to walk out of the assembly in demand of full exercise of constitutional guarantees and freedom of the press. After approving the APRA motion, acting Assembly President Luis Alberto Sanchez, a veteran leader of that party, adjourned the session and the leftist groups withdrew. However, the PPC did not.